

By Telegraph.

New York Market.

New York, May 21.—Cotton firm, at 34 1/2. Gold 101.

From Europe.

New York, May 21.—The steamer Cuba brings news of a financial panic on the 4th inst. Bank rate, 9; five-twenty, 64 1/2; Consols, 85 1/2. On Friday, cotton was dull, with sales of 5,000 bales.

Overend, Gurney & Co. have failed.

LATER.—On the 5th, cotton advanced 1/4, with sales of 20,000 bales. Middling upland, 12 1/2; consols, 86 1/2; five-twenty, 64 1/2; bank rate 10, with a better feeling.

Immense Johnson Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—An immense Johnson meeting was held at the Academy of Music to-night. Messrs. Doolittle and Cowan addressed the audience. The latter named among the supporters of the President Generals Grant and Sherman, also Messrs. Seward, Stanton, Welles and other members of the Cabinet, which was vociferously cheered. There was great enthusiasm evinced throughout the meeting.

COTTON STEALING.—COMMENT OF HON. WILLIAM BURNETT, OF CINCINNATI.—In a letter to Senator Schenck, Judge Burnett thus comments on the refusal of the United States War Department to publish the Investigation Report of Gen. Smith and Hon. James T. Read, of New Orleans:

If it is compatible with the public interest, that treason or fraud of the darkest and most revolting character should be screened from exposure, and their perpetrators not only shielded from punishment, but promoted to posts of honor for "distinguished services," then the decision of the War Department may be right, and I was mistaken when I said to General Smith, in New Orleans, "Let me say to you, sir, that you cannot find on the face of the footstool, two more atrocious villains than Maj. Gen. Dana and Brigadier Brayman, and every hour they wear the badge of the War Department and wield the authority of the Government is a damning disgrace, from which, until they are punished and dismissed, it cannot and ought not to recover. Whether I was also mistaken when I said to him, "This investigation will amount to nothing; the charges against them will be either whitewashed or suppressed," remains to be seen.

But if the public honor demands the exposure and punishment of those who have prostituted the authority of the Government, and tarnished its record wherever their infamy is known: if the public interest requires that the insatiable plunderers be made to disgorge, then it is not only eminently but imperatively proper that the facts embodied in that report should be communicated not only to the House, but to the world.

GEN. HOWARD AND HIS BUREAU.—Gen. Howard seems to be, in a certain sense, a good man; and in calling upon the President to remove him from the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, as we did several days ago, we did not mean to imply that he was a corrupt or wilfully dangerous official. He is, however, a rabid fanatic; and all fanatics are dangerous men if in official positions. It matters not if he believes himself to be upright and conscientious; for if he is really one of these monomaniacs, he will certainly do acts which a man of clear intellect would shrink from. We copy from the Philadelphia Press, of the 16th, the following paragraph, which the reader will be able to weigh for himself when told that Forney is responsible for its appearance:

"Information upon which full reliance can be placed, proves that Andrew Johnson is resolved to remove Gen. Howard, the Christian chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, if he can find an excuse for so doing. The report of Gen. Steedman and Fullerton was made to suit Johnson's veto message of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and to fulfill his predictions. Their reporter was a correspondent of the New York Herald, who, while at Newbern, offered to suppress his report if paid by the agent of the Bureau. This reporter is paid by the Herald and by the Government for his work. Congress will probably appoint a committee to follow and correct the dangerous statements of the President's favorites. The destruction of the Freedmen's Bureau is demanded by the traitors, though it feeds more whites than blacks."

A new species of shale has been found in Antrim County, Michigan, which, while it possesses all the qualities of bituminous coal, leaves a residuum of sandstone with a metallic lustre. It burns more readily than coal, and its immersion in boiling water in no way injures its combustible qualities.

A difficulty occurred in Washington, on the 15th, between a number of Irish strikers and several freedmen, who had been put to work in their places, in which the latter were badly beaten.

The Tammany Society of New York organized, on Saturday, by electing Mayor Hoffman Grand Sachem.

In Philadelphia there are upwards of 4,000 places where ardent spirits are sold, many of them without license.

Plantation Bitters—the freedmen's strikes.

The Negro and his Guardian Angels.

The recent developments relative to the practical workings of that national humbug, the Freedmen's Bureau, in North Carolina and Virginia, show a condition of affairs which will put honest men to thinking seriously upon the subject of the negro and his guardian angels of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The commission recently charged with the duty of investigating and reporting upon the freedmen's affairs have honestly discharged their trust, at least in the States named, and the exposure of the delectable system of slavery which has taken the place of the old style of involuntary servitude can hardly fail of impressing the negro himself with the idea that his old condition was the better one.

Under the flimsy pretext of protecting the freedman in his newly acquired rights, Seely, at Newbern, N. C., gets their best services as laborers for nothing, while the Rev. James turns their unmerited punishment to good account by making them ditch and till his plantation. Again, a young man named Fitz is placed in charge of a colony of negroes in North Carolina, and, in order that his master, Seely, may not be disappointed in the monthly reception of that "\$1,000," the most unheard-of cruelties are practiced upon the poor negro to extort from him the few stamps he has earned or stolen from the whites in and near Newbern. It does not appear for what consideration this monthly payment was demanded. It could not be for the rent of the land upon which the settlement is built, for Seely did not own it, and the gentleman to whom it belongs has often demanded it in vain, notwithstanding the order from Washington for its restoration has been exhibited repeatedly. In connection with this North Carolina wing of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Commissioners might have made some interesting discoveries had they probed just a little the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings Bank there. The negro is naturally credulous, and it is not a very difficult matter for his "best friends" to show him the advantages of laying up his treasure.

The workings of the system in North Carolina, according to official report, have succeeded in accomplishing the debasement of the negro, and in removing further from him the friendship of those who best understand his nature and his wants. The officers, instead of protecting him and striving to ameliorate his condition by harmonizing the conflicting ideas which govern the two races of people, have widened the breach, injured the ward they were appointed to protect, speculated upon his ignorance, and destroyed his usefulness to the country. They were drawing pay from the Government in the meantime.

This is certainly true in regard to Virginia and North Carolina. The Commissioners are yet to report from South Carolina, where, it is supposed, the affairs of the negro bureau are in a condition equally deplorable.

IN HUMANITY ON THE PART OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The Freedmen's Bureau of this and other cities are intended to give aid and comfort to the negroes wherever it is required. But in a case which came under the notice of the citizens of Memphis yesterday the officer attached to the bureau seems to have been derelict in his duty, and to have behaved in the most inhuman manner towards a colored man suffering from small-pox. The negro in question was well known in this city by the name of "Abe," as he had worked for several of the liveliest stable keepers. On Saturday morning he went to the Freedmen's Bureau, on Adams street, and represented to the officer that he was suffering from a very severe attack of small-pox, and wished to be sent to the hospital. The officer replied that that could not be done unless he paid down ten dollars. As the negro had not a cent in his pocket, he wandered off and lay down in an alley between Adams and Washington streets—to die. While he was lying on the street information was sent to the bureau, but at an early hour yesterday morning the poor fellow breathed his last. In the afternoon he was buried at the expense of the county.

LABOR WANTED SOUTH.—The latest reports from the neighborhood of Atlanta to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, represent that there are no surplus freed people in that portion of the State, except in the "Contraband Camp," near Atlanta, where there are at present thirty-four old and decrepit freed people, varying in ages from fifty to one hundred and eight years, and fifty-seven orphan colored children, now temporarily supported by the Bureau until the Northern Missionary Society can complete the buildings which they are erecting as an asylum.

Agents of the planters in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas were in that vicinity, endeavoring to procure laborers, but had not met with any success.

It is quite the fashion now in New Orleans for every spectator at a theatre to be presented with a bouquet on entering the door. The effect is to make the auditorium, in odor and appearance, resemble a huge flower garden.

"Doesticks" has appeared again in the newspapers, under his own name, Mortimer Thompson.

THE FENIAN GATHERING.—The Fenian demonstration, at Jones' Wood, was not much of a shower after all.

There was a large attendance and some enthusiasm, but there was nothing like the excitement which marked the last great gathering of the Fenians in the same place. The only speech was by Head-Centre Stephens, who frankly told his audience that what he wanted was money. He declared that there are 200,000 able-bodied Fenians enrolled in Ireland, and ready to take up arms; and that of these, 50,000 are in a state of splendid discipline, while another 50,000 are partially drilled and could be made effective in a short time.

How much truth there is in these statements, no one knows but Mr. Stephens himself; but when he goes on to under-rate the military strength of Great Britain, and show how easy it would be to secure the independence of Ireland by fighting, he touches on ground upon which others are as well informed as himself. His statements respecting the military weakness of Great Britain are not true, as his own countrymen know very well.

We judge that Mr. Stephens will find it up-hill work to revive the Fenian furor. A great deal of money has been paid out, and there is nothing to show for it; and if as much more were contributed, there is no guarantee that it would help the cause of Irish independence. The American public, to some extent, sympathize with the Irish population in their desire for the liberation of their native land, but Mr. Stephens will hardly command their sympathies or the support of the Irish in America, by mis-stating or under-stating the difficulties of the case.

[New York World, 16th.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. McCLELLAND ON THE SITUATION. General McClelland wrote a letter to a recent Johnson meeting at Macon, Missouri, in the course of which he said:

"Glancing at the President's reconstruction policy, what remains to be said of it? He has officially and formally announced the termination of the rebellion, and the fact that each and all of the States are equally entitled to exercise and enjoy the same relations to the General Government. What should the disfranchised States do? As an humble individual, revering the Constitution and respecting the rights of all, I say let these States elect their Senators and Representatives, repair to Washington, and take their entitled seats in those bodies, peacefully if they can, forcibly if they must, and let the consequences take care of themselves."

INTEMPERANCE AND EPIDEMICS.—In the year 1853, when the yellow fever visited New Orleans, about 5,000 of the supporters of gang shops died before the disease attacked a single temperate man; and in the same year, out of 900 who died of the cholera, only three were teetotalers. In Albany, New York, during that year, when the pestilence swept off one in six of the entire population, only one in 2,500 of the strictly temperate were seized.

PARDON BUREAU.—The Washington Star, of the 16th, says:

Pardon-seekers have not been so numerous about the Attorney-General's office within the last few days, and the President has been permitted to enjoy a brief season of rest from the labors caused by the reception of petitions and the consideration of them and their recommendations.

FREMONT BUYS A RAILROAD.—The railroad running from St. Louis to Springfield was sold, on the 13th inst., to John C. Fremont for \$1,300,000. Seventy-seven miles of this road have already been completed. Its owners claim it will be worth \$12,000,000 when completed. Four or five millions will be necessary to finish it.

Admiral Semmes will soon prepare his adventures on the high seas—while in command of the Alabama—for the press. He has been offered \$5,000, in England, for the copyright of the work, but the offer was declined. It will probably first appear in numbers, in a Southern monthly, and afterwards gathered up and published in book shape.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal has visited Isham Harris at Carlotta, in Mexico. The Governor was found there under a cluster of mango trees in company with Gen. Sterling Price. The company sat upon chairs made by the General's own hands.

It will cost about \$60,000 to get up the new five cent piece. When the coinage is complete, there will be about \$3,500,000 of this money in circulation.

The only persons on the jury who voted against Mr. Davis' indictment, were Messrs. Gillingham, of Fairfax, and Robert Hodgins, of Alexandria.

The recent attempt made in New York to place a \$10,000,000 Juarez loan upon the market, met with a decided failure.

A bomb-shell on the battle-field of Chickamauga was seen, the other day, to roll down an incline and burst into a thousand pieces.

The idea of annexation to the United States was extending and well received in all the West India Islands.

Only ten dollars for a first-class cabin passage from Savannah to New York. Freight on a barrel of flour fifty cents.

A METHODIST UNION MEETING.—A

Convention of the non-Episcopal Methodist bodies of the United States (not as the despatch of the Associated Press has it, of "the New Methodist Episcopal Church") has assembled at Cincinnati for the purpose of effecting a permanent union. At a preliminary meeting held last year, four Methodist bodies—the American Wesleyans, the Free Methodists, the Independent Methodists, and the Northern Conferences of the Methodist Protestants—were represented. Last year the feeling among the members of these denominations was unanimous in favor of a union, and we believe such is still the case. Together, the four denominations represent a membership of about 70,000. They all agree in an earnest opposition to slaveholding, and to making any distinction among citizens on account of color. The first three have from the start made non-slaveholding a condition of membership, and the Northern portion of the Methodist Protestants have shared, though not the same legislation, at least the same sentiments. The first three, we believe, have not a single congregation in the former slave States, and as regards the Methodist Protestants, only a portion of those in Western Virginia have remained in connection with the Conferences in the Northern States. All the other Southern Conferences have been and still are in full harmony with the sentiments of the late slaveholders. The new church, if formed, may be relied upon by the friends of freedom as an earnest co-worker in the cause of universal liberty and impartial suffrage. —New York Tribune.

"ATTACK ON COLORED MEN."—As a specimen of the efforts being made in certain quarters to influence Congress in reference to matters in this District, we subjoin the following "special despatch" from this city, printed in a Philadelphia paper, under the above heading:

"An assault was made to-day on a force of colored laborers set to work to clean out the canal which runs through the city, by the Irish laborers, who had struck for higher wages, although they were only required to work eight hours per diem. After the colored men had been pelted with stones and were nearly driven away, the police appeared and arrested the ring-leaders of the rioters. As the latter can vote at the coming municipal election, they will probably be released and set to work again."

The facts are that there were no white men engaged in the riot, and very few, if any looking on besides the contractors and overseers. The assault was colored men who struck for two dollars per diem, and the assaulted were colored men, who were working for one dollar and fifty cents per diem.

[Washington Star, 16th.

THE WILL OF A PROMINENT METHODIST.—Wesley Starr, a prominent Methodist in Baltimore, who died last week, left in his will a valuable piece of property to the Starr Methodist Church, to be held and enjoyed by the said church for and during all such time as may elapse before the corporate authorities, official members or membership of the said church shall admit any musical instrument, as distinguished from the human voice, into the Sabbath school, singing, choir, or choir rehearsals, or singing schools of said church, held either on the church premises or elsewhere, or shall attempt—I trust they never will—to raise money by the holding—now somewhat fashionable—either in the church or Sabbath school room, or elsewhere, of any fair, festival or concert of instrumental music, or by the delivery of any irreligious or political lecture, or the still more demoralizing and sinful mode—should the churches ever so far degenerate as to adopt it—of balls, parties, lotteries, theatrical performances, raffles, or the voting for distinguished individuals; when and upon the happening of any one of these contingencies, the said wharf property and ground-rent shall fall into the residuum of my estate and be subject to the disposal hereinafter made thereof.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The bill heretofore introduced by Senator Sherman, to reduce the rate of interest on the national debt and for funding the same, was reported back from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment providing that the expense of disposing of the bonds shall not exceed one per cent. of the amount disposed of. The original bill fixed the amount at two per cent. for preparing, issuing and disposing of the bonds.

BALANCES.—The following is a statement of the amount of funds in the cash vaults of the Treasury on the 13th instant: United States legal tender notes, \$268,000; National Bank notes, \$92,380; fractional currency of all denominations, \$1,467,785; gold, \$303,000; silver, \$205,000; cents, \$590; reserve fund, temporary loan, \$30,000,000; reserve fund, surplus issue, United States notes, \$37,932,425; reserve fund, surplus issue compound interest notes in redemption, \$1,360,000.

The proposed reduction in the clerical force in the Interior Department will effect a saving, it is believed, of \$7,000 a year.

A "lady" occupant of a house in

Brooklyn being about to evacuate the premises, placed a notice in the window: "This house to let; inquire within." She leased the building to no less than six different persons, receiving a month's rent in advance, and then suddenly disappeared.

One Rhinehardt, a basket maker, was arrested in Kingston, New York, for murdering six illegitimate infants, of which he was the father.

Worldly joy is a sunflower, which shuts when the gleam of prosperity is over; spiritual joy is an evergreen—an unfading plant.

When was the largest amount of beef-tallow consumed in England? When Henry VII dissolved the Pope's bull.

There are 22,000 Confederate graves around Richmond.

Columbia Wholesale Prices Current. CORRECTED WEEKLY. BY J. L. SOLOMON.

APPLES	Per bushel	\$3 00
BAGGING	Gunny, per yard	35
	Dundee	25
BALE ROPE	Manilla, per lb	30
	N. Y. or West'n, per lb	25
BACON	Sides, per lb	25 3/4
	Shoulders	20
BUTTER	Northern, per lb	75
	Country	50
BRICKS	Per 1,000	7 00
COTTON YARN	Per bunch	3 00
COTTON	Ordinary, per lb	22
	Middling	26
	Sea Island	25
CANDLES	Sperma, per lb	30
	Adamantine	25
	Tallow	25
COFFEE	Rio, per lb	45
	Laguaira	45
	Java	50
CHEESE	English Dairy, per lb	35
	Skimmed	25
CORN	Per bushel	1 65
FLOUR	Super, per bbl	10 00
	Extra Family	13 00
HAY	Northern, per ewt	2 75
	Eastern	15
HIDES	Deer, per lb	8
	Green	15
LARD	Per lb	25
LUMBER	Boards, per 100 ft	2 50
	Scantling	15
	Shingles, per 1,000	2 50
LIME	Per bbl	27
MOLASSES	Cuba, per gallon	62 1/2
	New Orleans	1 25
	Sugar House	1 25
NAILS	Per lb	10
ONIONS	Per bushel	1 00
OIL	Kerosene, per gallon	1 00
	Terebene	1 00
	Sperma	1 50
PEAS	Per bushel	1 50
POTATOES	Irish, per bushel	2 00
	Sweet	1 75
RICE	Carolina, per bushel	9 00
	East India	27
SPECIE	Gold	22
	Silver	35
SALT	Liverpool, per sack	3 25
	Table	4 00
SOAP	Per bar	18
SUGAR	Crushed, per lb	22
	Powdered	22
	Brown	15 1/2
SPIRITS	Alcohol, per gallon	9 00
	Cognac Brandy	9 00
	Domestic	8 00
	Holland Gin	8 00
	American	4 00
	Jamaica Rum	5 00
	N. E.	3 50
	Bourbon Whiskey	3 00
	Monongahela	3 00
	Rectified	3 00
STARCH	Per lb	20
TEA	Green, per lb	1 50
	Black	1 50
TOBACCO	Chewing, per lb	30 1/2
	Smoking	50 1/2
VINEGAR	Wine, per gallon	75
	Cider	75
	French	1 50
WINE	Champagne, per basket	35 00
	Port, per gallon	4 50
	Sherry	5 00
	Jadeira	5 00
	DOMESTIC MARKET.	
MEATS	Pork, per lb	20
	Beef	15 1/2
	Mutton	12 1/2
POULTRY	Turkeys, per pair	4 00
	Ducks	1 00
	Chickens	1 00
	Geese	1 25

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, MAY 21.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.
Schr. Wm. Allen, Washington D. C.
WENT TO SEA SATURDAY.
Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, New York.
Steamship Adele, Hall, Baltimore.
Schr. S. H. Cady, Crowell, Baltimore.
WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.
Schr. Southern, Darling, Boston.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Storer, Philadelphia.
FY FOR CHARLESTON.
Schr. J. S. Lee, Bunnell, New York, 16th.
Schr. D. A. Berry, New York, May 16.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

COLUMBIA, May 21. The last accounts from Liverpool are to the 5th May, which quoted middling cotton at 13 1/4, with a dull market. These accounts have had no effect on this side. The small receipts at the different ports and bad prospects of the present crop, have caused a firmness on the part of holders. So little has been sold last week, and at such irregular prices, that it is difficult to give quotations. We think, however, prices have advanced about 1c. on all qualities, and quote middling, 26 1/2; low middling, 23 1/2; ordinary, 20 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17. Sales to-day of 2,700 bales cotton—low middling, 33 1/2; middling, 36 1/2; receipts to-day, 195 bales. Gold, 130; Sterling, 41; francs, 3.96.

CINCINNATI, May 17. Flour nominal. Wheat at low level. Provisions lower. Mess pork \$3.50. Lard unchanged. Whiskey dull. Sales at \$2.24 in bond. Gold, 129 1/2.

ST. LOUIS, May 17. Cotton held above the views of buyers. Flour and wheat firm, but unchanged. Corn better, at 68 1/2.

NEW YORK, May 18. Flour declined 10c. Southern, \$10.60; 16.75. Wheat declined 2 1/2c; corn, 16c; Beef steady. Pork and lard firm. Cotton firm—sales of 1,800 bales, at 36c. Gold, 130.

BALTIMORE, May 18. Flour and wheat quiet. Corn firm—white, 86c; yellow, 83c. Oats advancing—sales at 63 1/2c.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, by Rev. John T. Wightman, Dr. A. A. SYLVESTER, of Columbia, S. C., to Miss LAURA G., eldest daughter of the late A. L. Michel, of Charleston, S. C.

THE RINDERPEST.—The returns of

the cattle plague in England for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of April, show an increase in the number of new cases as compared with the previous week of 241. There are twenty-two Counties in England, Wales and Scotland entirely free from the disease, and in forty-nine Counties no cases were reported as occurring during the week.

CATHOLIC VOTE ON THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.—We learn by recent advices from England, that in the House of Commons every Catholic member of Ireland, with one exception—Mr. McKenna—voted with the Liberal party in favor of the reform bill. It is the first time they have voted as a unit since the days of O'Connell.

DROPSICAL.—When has a lady more water in her system than when she has cataracts on her eyes, a creek in her back, a waterfall on her poll and her shoes high-tied? When she has a notion in her head.

A most destructive fire occurred in Goldsboro, N. C., on the night of the 15th, and destroyed a block of four buildings, including the office of the Daily News and office of the National Express.

A man who had been fined several weeks in succession for getting drunk, coolly proposed to the judge that he should take him by the year at a reduced rate.

An irascible gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend because he jocosely asserted that he was born without a shirt to his back.

In one district in London, there were last year 114 infanticides.

Auction Sales.

Mules, Wagons, Groceries, Furniture, &c.

By JAMES G. GIBBES.

C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at my store, 4 good Mules, 2 Wagons and Harness, 1 superior Two-horse Wagon, with Harness and Cover—all complete. A mixed lot of Groceries, Bacon, Mackerel, Cheese, Porter, Whiskey, Tobacco, Sundry articles of Furniture. N. B.—Articles for sale received up to time of sale. May 22.

Auction Sale of Public Animals.

TO be sold, in front of the College Campus, at Columbia, S. C., at 10 1/2 a. m., on SATURDAY, May 26, 1866. Sixteen (16) MULES, Fifteen (15) HORSES. Terms cash, in United States currency. By order Brevet Lt. Col. A. W. THOMAS (Signal). THOMAS BRITTON, 1st Lieut. 6th U. S. Inf'y, A. A. Q. M. May 19.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, I will sell, before the Court house in Columbia, within the legal hours, on the FIRST MONDAY and TUESDAY in June next,

The following PROPERTY, viz: Four pits of Crude Turpentine, of the following dimensions, viz: One pit 40x15 feet, 6 feet deep. Two pits, each 30x15 feet, 6 feet deep. One pit, 10x15 feet, 6 feet deep. On the plantation formerly known as Hocott & Rawlinson, on the South Carolina Railroad, six miles from Columbia. Levied on as the property of Daniel D. Hocott, at the suit of the Bank of Camden, S. C., vs. Daniel D. Hocott. Terms cash. J. E. DENT, S. R. D. May 15, 1866. May 17.

Just Received,

WHITE FRENCH CHINA, at reduced prices. FLOWER POTS, of all sizes. At May 22 GREGG & CO'S

Eutaw Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F.

planning

A REGULAR meeting of this Encampment will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Old Fellows' Hall. A prompt attendance of members is earnestly solicited. JOHN McCAMMON, Scribe. May 22

To the Ladies.

I HAVE just received an elegant assortment of LADIES' STRAW HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, consisting of Derby, Sailors, Seagulls, Sun-downs, &c., which I will sell at very reasonable prices. May 22 M. L. KINARD.

Corn! Corn!!

THE undersigned, "Commission Merchants," will give their special attention to the purchasing and shipping of CORN.

HAY and MERCHANDIZE

In our city. And also for the sale of COTTON!

At the very lowest possible rates for cash. Orders solicited. C. N. AVERILL & SON, Charleston, S. C. May 22

CORN, PEAS,

Shoes, Groceries, &c.

RICHARD O'BRIEN

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public that he has just received, and will continue to receive: Prime WHITE CORN. BLACK-EYED and COW PEAS.

A fine assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES. Men's SHOES and BROGANS. Together with a full stock of GROCERIES. All of which I will sell as low as can be bought in Columbia for cash. I receive daily fresh COUNTRY BUTTER. South side Gervais street. May 22 Near Assembly.